VERMICULARS DESTROYED:

WITH AN

Historical Account

Containing Fifteen CHAPTERS.

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By R. CLARK, Chymist, Living at the Golden Ball in Devonshire-street, without Bishops-Gate.

The Minth Impression.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Never failing Cure for an Ague, by the Use of Four Plaisters only, by applying Two to each Arm; which is very easie for the Patient, nothing being to be taken inwardly. These never failing Plaisters to be Sold for One Shilling per Plaister.

Cholick Pills, Three Doses Cure effectually, though they have languished under that Distemper a considerable time; to be taken as followeth, viz. Five in the Morning Fasting; and when they begin to Operate, take a Mess of Water-gruel, without any Salt, as often as it Operates; and Eat nothing that is Salt that Day, but keep very Warm that Day, and the next: And by taking Three Doses after this manner, every other Day, it effectually Cures.



TOTHE

READER.

HIS is the Ninth Impression of this Book, in Twelve Years time; and in every Impression I have given you an Account of several sorts of Worms, that my Powders have brought away: So in this I mention not above Two or Three that are spoken of in any of my former Books; for should I expose them all in one Book, it would require several. Sheets of Paper more, which would be rather a Prolixity than a Delight to the Reader. And as in my former Books I have given you the Cuts of many strange Worms, treated on by divers Learned and Worthy Authors; so in this I have presented you with the Resemblance, as near as I could have them Cut, of some strange Worms, which have been destroyed by my Powders; and likewise of Two common Worms more, besides the Bag, which no Author, either Ancient, Neoretick or Modern, ever yet writ of. And I wish all Persons would be so kind as to bring, or send, what strange Worms they avoid by taking of my Powder, it being a Publick Good: For I insert no Persons Name in my Book, unless it be their own desire. I shall onty

nly add this in the behalf of my Powder (which hath been experienced by Thousands, both Young and Old for near Twelve Years last past) That it is the only thing yet known to kill Worms, and to destroy the Verminious, Corrupt, Putrid Humours, which are the Introducers of most Diseases, and is so gentle in its Operation, and agreeable with Nature, that it seldom makes an Infant sick. In short, it sweetens and enriches the whole Mass of Blood, and reaches most Diseases where Purging Medicines can prevail, if taken in any quantity, and gives People full satisfaction whether their Bodies are a Seminary for such destructive Vermin, whose fatal Proceedings I do advise all to prevent in time, and stand not still dull Spectators, while Nature is worsted on unequal Terms.

I shall only add this, That of late I have highly improved my Powder, which those that have taken it formerly, and are to take it now, will be quickly sensible of, to their great Satisfaction and Advantage. And such as cannot take Powders, I have prepared for them a Tincture made of my Powder, which is

of the Same Operation and Efficacy.

Also a Powder that is not bitter, which I call my Vegetable Powder, being made all of English Herbs, Roots and Seeds: It Purges as well as the former, and is as powerful in all respects,

Yours,

R. Clark.

Vermiculars. DESTROYED;

WITHAN

Historical Account

CHAP. I.

The Matter and Origination of Worms, whence they are Ingendred, and of robat Humours.

Vitious and Gross, Viscid, Corrupt Matter, of what
Nature soever, having a Vital Principle in it self

apt for Generation.

Some will not allow Choler to produce Worms, by reason of its Bitterness, and yet own it to be subject to Putrifaction: If so Worms will be ingendred of it, as well as of any other Humour: For it is manifest, that Rue, Wormwood, &c. the Bitterest of Herbs, when putrify'd, will be animated into Worms: Also the thar pest

sharpest Vinegar and the bitterest Galls: Therefore Choler when putrified, may animate Worms as well as Flegm, but not so free-

And according as the Humour putrify'd in us is either simple, or compound, Hot, Cold, Moist, Dry, Bitter, Sweet, Acid, &c. and the part affected is disposed, as to its Degree of Heat, or Moisture, various Kinds of Worms are ingendred in us.

Children abounding with Vitious Humours, having a moist kind of Heat, or a putrid Heat joined with Moisture, which is

the efficient Cause of Worms.

Besides these Humours, Worms may sometimes be ingendred of the very Chyle and Aliment of the Body, being mixed with putrid and excrementitious Humours; especially in such Bodies as have no good Digestion, and in whom the Meseraick Veins are deficient in their attractive Virtue, and in such as Eat and Drink immoderately, before the former Sustenance be Concocted: For thus the crude and half digested Chyle, being mixed with what is well Maturated, descend both into the Intestines, for want of being duly attracted by the Meseraicks; and so mixing themselves with the Excrements, putrifie; and by the Heat of the place are converted into these Animals.

Again, They may have their Origination in us, by Contagion, from certain animated Effluvia's, or Vermicular Atome-like Corpuscules, or Ferments, which flow out of Gross corrupted Bodies, and fly through the Air; whereby they are communicated to Bodies capable of, and fitted to receive such Impressions, and so by their evil and venomous Ferment are inserted, and many times lurk in our Bodies.

The Learned Sir Kenelm Digby hath sufficiently proved these small Bodies, call'd Atoms; that whoever denies, must first deny his own Sense. I would entertain you (saith he) with the strange subtilty of Little Bodies, which issue forth from Living Bodies; by means whereof our Dogs in England will pursue the Scent of a Mans Steps, or of a Beast many Miles. To this I may add, what of Worms I have seen, That that Dog, called a Blood-Hound, will in a Forand of the rest lead a Keeper to find out a Deer stealer, without laying his Nose to the Ground to scent the Steps, but only by holding up his Nose in the Air, snuffing up, and taking those Effluvia's which flow from the Person that is under pursuit.

Hound.

An Eminent Physician tells us, That Worms are generated of all manner of Humours, and of several Shapes, not only in the Bowels, but in every other part of the Body; and that they frequently appear in Agues, Feavers, and all manner of Diseases: By reason Humours are more vitiated, and a more poisonous putredinous Disposition or Corruption is introduced into Mens Bodies, than what was. wont to be in former Times.

He says, That in the Year 1662. a new sort of Quartan Ague M.N. Med reigned in and about London, and other Parts, which had in it all Londinen. the Tokens of Malignity; and from most, that he himself had in

Cure, he brought away abundance of Worms, and then they presently

mended.

The like course he took with that continual Feaver, which raged in the Country, 1661. and procured plentiful Excressions of Worms out of the Bodies of Children, to Persons of Seventy Worms years of Age: And that Year he found Worms, that made their that made own way into the World, through the Bowels and Sides of the their way Persons that bred them, and this without damage; nothing World. but a little Fresh Butter being used to the Orifice, to make all

whole again.

Further he tells us, Let the Disease be what it will, he apply'd fuch Medicines as would carry off the Wormatick Matter, if there should be no Worms to kill: This he found, tho' the matter do not sometimes breed the Animals, yet as long as the Wormatick Cadaverous Humour and Matter remain in heing within the Body, for long the Body languisheth, and sometimes will have all the Symptoms that attend Worms actually existent; and no Cure of the main Disease, with which 'tis complicated, will go forward, till that Verminous Humour or Matter be extinguished, or removed.

We see, that the Earth, out of I know not what putredinous matter in its own Bowels, doth produce not only Insects of all forts, but also various Monsters of venomous Creatures: As Serpents, Toads, Dragons, in Dens and Caves of Mountains, which have their Original from Moisture, and a various mixture of virulent Dregs and Slime. The like are produced out of Ponds, Lakes, and Marshes, by the heat of the Ambient Air, working The Geneupon a Conflux of the Terrestrial Parts; yea, Water it self kept ration of in a close Vessel, and exposed to the Sun, is quickly animated Serpents, into Worms; as is seen by daily Experience, both in Voyages at Dragons. Sea, and within the Walls of our own Private Houses.

Moreover,

Air, Hail, and Snow produce Worms. Moreover, Water elevated by Vapour, Air, Hail, Snow, produce Worms. Pliny faith so of Snow, in his Book, De Divinis Nat. Charact. And Cornelius Gemma of Hail, in Lib. de Arte Metallica. As much is said of Air, by Georgius Agricola; and the sudden Generation of Worms, Frogs, and Insects (which have come down with Rain upon the Earth) doth confirm it. There is also scarce a Stick or Fruit, or any other mix'd Body, which doth not produce some Animal, which disposeth that to Destruction which begot it: According to that of Lucretius;

Corpora, putrores insecta Animata sequentur.

Frogs and Toads fall down with Rain.

At Beverly in Yorkshire, on the 28th of Augush 1660, there was seen in the Market-place, and other Places, an innumerable Company of young Frogs and Toads, the People not knowing from whence they came, but are supposed to come out of the Air in the Night, by reason the tops of the Houses were covered with

How they may be Generated in the Air.

Worms and Frogs may thus be Generated. The fat Exhalations are drawn up in the Air by a temperature of Hot and Moist: Such Vermin may be Generated in the Air, as they are on Earth, without Copulation of Male and Female. Or else that with the without Copulations and Vapours, their Seeds or Eggs are drawn up, which Exhalations and Vapours, their Seeds or Eggs are drawn up, which being in the Clouds drawn to Form, fall down among the Rain. He that hath seen an Egg-shell, sull of Dew, drawn up by the Sun into the Air, in a May Morning, will not think it strange.

CHAP. II.

The Parts Affected.

Dr. Ramsey

The Matter of Worms be thick, gross, viscid, and putrid Humours, joined with Heat and Moisture, and so quickned and rendred apt to receive a vital Property, and if they be ingendred of every Humour (as you have heard) what part of the Body of Man can be free?

Forestus

Forestus gives us an Instance of one wickedly vex'd with the Head. Head-ach, which no means easing, he commanded the Sutures of his Cranium should be opened, there was found on the Dura Matter an ill-favoured Black Worm, in shape resembling a Wheezle, which being removed, his Pain ceased.

That the Brain will be molested, may be seen in those Authors Brain. recited by Mercellus Donatus, and also in this Book, where I

treat on the Plague.

Forestus affirms, He saw Worms of a strange shape, that a Nostrille Wench voided from her Nostrils; and the same I have seen my self.

Ears affected: Galen and Dioscorides have written at large of Ears. this; and especially where there are, or have been Ulcers, Im-

postbumes, and the like.

I know a Woman now Living, who hath had many Worms Eyes. come from her Eyes, like Lice, of which I shall give you a further Account.

Aloysius Mundela doth sufficiently prove, and I have known Lungs. some my self, who have had them crawl up their Throats, so that they have spit them out of their Mouths; but this hath been when the Lungs have been ulcerated.

This is attested by Cornelius Gemma and Gabusinus: Also Holle- Lives. rius writes of a Man he dissected, and found a multitude of Worms in his Liver, which were the Cause of his unknown

Disease.

That the Bladder may be affected; Riverius mentions one who Bladder. voided many Worms by Vrin, Black, Horned, and Friable. Also Rondeletius and Argenterius have Examples of this Truth: And with my Powder I have brought away Worms by Vrin from above 20 several Persons.

This very often may be seen, if taken notice on by such as Heart. have the Venerial Distemper, and sometimes in others through

Weaknels.

This is proved by Mesues, Hebenstreit, Pendemont, and Sen- Sperm. nertus, and here at home by Doctor May, and the Gentlewoman at Westminster, whose Heart being opened, there was found in it' a Worm with two Heads, of which you may see more at large in the following Sheet.

That

Musclely Parts. That the Musclely Parts may be affected, doth sufficiently appear by Scolgius in his Epistle, with many more Authors of Note.

Skin.

That the Skin is affected is manifested to all People, we daily seeing in such Faces as are subject to Heat and Pimples, small White Worms, with Black Heads, which they squese out with their Nails; and sometimes they appear in Faces that are very smooth.

Flesh.

Theob. Cneulinus tells us of one about Forty years of Age, who having a Swelling about his Grine, and at last breaking out of its own accord, together with much Corruption, there issued out

Three great Worms.

And not many Years since in this Kingdom, a Country-man being direfully molested with a violent Swelling in his Thigh, and having tried all Means that could possibly be thought on, without any effect, lay in a dispairing miserable Condition: A Mountebank coming to the Town were he lived, launced the Swelling, out of which came a great ugly Black Worm, all over hairy, having many Feet. The Wound being healed, the Man returned to his former Health and Strength.

Intrails.

Felix Platerus mentions one about 20 Years of Age, in whose Intrails, after he was dead, was found innumerable company of Worms, yet notwithstanding all the time he lived, he seemed to be in good Health.

And too many such Examples have we in this Age, but few do imagine that we carry about with us an Off-spring of Ani-

mals, begotten out of our own Blood and Bowels.

Hollerius saith, he hath with a Microscope, examined the Blood of Men sick of Feavers, which hath satisfy? I him over and over of the Business; for viewing the Blood an Hour or Two after opening of Veins; I have (saith he) found it full of Worms, that it hath made me also astonished: So that we may say with Joh, I said to Corruption thou art my Father, and to the Worm, thou art. my Mother and my Sister.

CHAP. III.

Our Lives divided into Seven Ages, all which are subject to WORMS.

I. D Hodeginus divides our Lives into Seven Ages, alluding to the Seven Planets: We may fitly compare our Infancy with the Moon, in which we feem only to live and grow as Planets, and abound with Humours.

II. The Second Age to Mercury, wherein we are under Tuiti-

on, taught, and instructed.

III. The Third to Venus, the time of Pleasure, amorous Lovefick Toys, Vanity, &c.

IV. The Fourth to the Sun, the Summer-time of our Lives,

Strong, Beautiful and Flourishing.

V. The Fifth to Mars, in which we feek Honour, Victory, and have Ambitious Ends, designing to accomplish somewhat Praise-

worthy, or to act what may redound to our Glory.

VI. The Sixth to Jupiter; where we judge our selves and others, of former Actions, and take an account of Times, arrive to the perfection of our Judgments, Understanding, Rea-

son, &c.

VII. The Seventh and last to Saturn, the Winter of our days, wherein our Spirits, Lives, and Souls are obfuscated, overcast, and clouded; all fraught with a multitude of Cares, Sorrows, Fears, and Anxieties; a burden to our selves, a trouble to others, overspread with innumerable Aches, Pains, Infirmities, and Weakness, fit for no Society or Employment, but only to keep our Heirs from inheriting our Possessions; which by how much the greater they are, by so much the more is our End and Dissolution hoped and wished for, even by those which drew Life and Being from us; which is Vanity in the Abstract, and a great Evil, if not the greatest; and this is the end of all our Labours under the Sun.

And in all these Ages we are, or may be mascerated with Worms. But here I shall only treat on the First and the Last, there being daily Examples of the other Five. Infancy

Infancy, according to some Authors, commenceth at their Birth, and ends at the Seventh year of their Age: But in the Directions for the taking of my Powder, I comprehend Infancy from the time of their Birth, to the breeding of their Teeth, which is usually Seven or Eight Months, in some a Year, or more, but that's rare.

Infants molested.

Forestus hath an Instance of an Infant at Delph in Holland, miserably macerated with Worms, which there was thought wonderful; but in this Kingdom, and in this Age, such Examples are more common; and all by reason of Putrid Milk, which increaseth as the Child doth, by the Corruption of the Food it takes, even till it's dilated through the whole Intrails.

The Decrepid, Declining and Last Age is, from the Forty Ninth to the End of a Man's Life, it being the Seventh, and Clymacterical: But according to the Subject of my Discourse, it commenceth at Sixty Three, the Grand Clymacterical Year, fo fatal to most Men, till which time a Man is serviceable both in

Church and State.

Old Age molested.

Valescus de Tarenta attests, He ost' had seen Old People have Worms. And Gabucinus mentions an Ancient Man, who eva-

cuated a Monstrous Black Worm.

Brasavorius reports of a Patient of his, a Man of above Fourscore Years of Age, which voided above Five Hundred Worms: and Dr. Ramsey had a Patient within Two Months of Fourscore, a Woman, that voided such a Company of Worms by a Medicine he gave her, that they were innumerable, and adjudged to be some Thousands, of divers sorts and magnitude, especially Teretes and Ascarides:

And I have had my self several Patients of above Threescore, that have voided not only the Common Worms, but Vermiculars of strange and various Shapes; and a Man of Threescore and Fourteen, that voided Seven and Twenty Worms of that fort we call Teretes; and a Woman of Threescore and Twelve, that was molested with that fort we call Alcarides, who by taking my Powders, voided near a Pinci.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Six Common Worms, and the Bag, and the Horrid and Direful Symptoms introduced by them.

Symptom may be defined, a preternatural Affection which follows a Disease, as a Shadow doth a Body; or may be sensibly joined with it, as Head-ach with a Feavor, Ague, &c.

Ascarides are white small slender Worms, in length, thickness Ascarides. and shape, much resembling a fine Needle; some are no thicker than Hairs; they affect the most Inferior part of the Great Gut, or Rectum Intestinum, and the outermost Sphintler of the

Anus, where they cause a great Itching.

These Worms are the least offensive of any, being more remote from the Vitals, unless they be large; which argues they arise of worse Matter, and then they are dangerous. I had a Patient, a Man about Thirty, who was healthful, strong, and had a Fresh Colour in his Face, yet was so direfully molested with these Virmiculars, that they eat Holes in his Fundament, and lodged themfelves in the Flesh: Notwithstanding in a Weeks time, by taking my Powder, he had avoided Three Pints; that at last I was forced to use my Ointment to the place, and so destroy them, for no Purge could prevail, or remove those that lurked in the Concaves.

Teretes are Worms much like unto Earth Worms; there are Two Tereses, Kinds, the Red and the White; the Red are most common, but the White are more dangerous. They affect the Upper Intrails and Small Guts, being therein Generated: Whence sometimes, by the Pilorus, for want of Food, or by some other occasion,

they creep into the Stomach.

They many times cause very direful Symptoms, as violent Pains in the Bowels, Sides and Back, Dulness, Pains and Heaviness in the Head, Iliack and Cholick Passions, &c. If they come from any Body on a Crisis, it is a good sign; but if at the beginning of a Disease, it is bad, whether they be evacuated Alive or Dead, specially if alone, without any mixture of Excrement: If they be alive, it notes abundance of Crudity, want of Nourishment, and Malignity in the Distemper: If dead, much putrefaction which hath killed ...

killed them, and is a bad fign; arguing their Expulsion to be rather from the Disease, than Nature; or if they come away of their own accord, it notes either the multitude of them, or that the Patient being for Death, by an Instinct, leave their Habitation to ieck better. But if they are evacuated on the declining of a Disease, it is a good Sign, arguing Nature prevails, and that Health is like to ensue: If they are bloody when they came out, it argues the Intrails are corroded with them.

LABILS.

Lati Lumbrici, are broad, long jointed Worms, they affect the Blind Gut and Colon, being ingendred in the Cells thereof, and will sometimes extend themselves through the whole Intrails a prodigious length; there are two kinds common, the White and the Red, but in my Practice I have met with a Third, which was of an Orange Colour, and Twelve Foot in Length, having young Worms at every Joint, to the great Amazement of all the Spectators: The Gentleman who voided it Lived at the Weavers-Arms in White-cross-street. It came away by taking one Dose of

are troubled with my Powder.

These long flat Worms will sometimes lie many Years without doing any Harm, so that People are not sensible their Bodies are a Seminary for fuch Vermin (if they were, certainly they would use Means to destroy them) at other times they occasion many horrid Symptoms; as Feavers, Dropsies, Consumptions,

&c. and sometimes Death it self.

I have seen many of this fort of Worms called Latus, which my Powder hath brought away above a Hundred I am fure 4, I have not (among which were not above Five or Six of the Red) never saw one with a Chain down the Middle; but with a spot between every Joynt I have, and have some by me now: Yet by reason I had it from the Learned Doctor Ramesey, I have continued it in my Books until this impression.

In former Ages, the Worm Latus was lookt upon a Wonder, insomuch as a famous Physician tells us, That it was rare if a Man in his whole Practice, or Life time met with above Two or Three fuch Examples, by which it is manifest what a Corrupt, pntrid, viscid matter is now introduced into Mens Bodies, to

what there were in former Times.

Cucurbitini, is look'd upon by most Authors to be no Worm of it felf, but pieces of the Long flat Worm; but in this they are mistaken, for it is not the Piece of any Worm. My Powder hath brought

ought to decline eating of Wheat-Bread. * And yet

thele

Worms.

Such as

I believe icen the tenth Part of what it hath brought away.

Riverius.

Cucurbitini.

brought them away whole, both Head and Tail: Besides, they Cucurbiniare not of so pure a White, nor of the same Nature, for exposed ninopiece to the Air, they soon consume. The longest I ever saw was of aWorm about Fifteen or Sixteen Inches in length; they are bred in the Colon.

These Worms are very dangerous, yet not so bad as the former; I have known some so molested with the Cholick, through these symptoms. Vermine, that they have not been able to stand up right for some Hours. They cause Cold and Damp Sweats, Flushings all over

the Body, Convulsions, &c.

Echis, is a small Worm, a Shape resembling a Viper, or Ad- Echis. der; it is about the length of a Man's Finger, round, but sel- The Shape dom thicker than a Great Pin, and for the most part of a Cyna- and Bigness mon Colour, excepting the Head, which is commonly Black, Square Wheregeand Sharp towards the end, being thicker than the Body, and nerated. sometimes from the Body will issue forth divers Strings or Fibers. at a good distance one from the other. They are Generated in the Upper-Intrails, and will sometimes creep into the Stomach.

These Worms are very pernicious, but do not much affect Children Youth; I never knew but one Child that was molested with them, not subject but many Elderly People; they are very brisk and lively when first voided, yet live not long; they are of a Hot Nature, with Aridity, and soon fade, yet will keep their Shape a considerable time, when Cucurbitini, &c. being of a Cold, Moist Nature, whenexposed to the Air, turn to felly, so to Water; and loose their

Substance.

These Worms are very incident to Scorbutick Bodies, and often Symptoms. occasion violent Inflamations in the Belly and Reins, intollerable Pains in the Head, and dimness of Sight: Iknow a Woman of Quality that was almost Blind by these Virmin, which when my Powder had brought away about Fifty of them, the recovered

ber Sight, and still continues well.

Hirudo, are Worms about an Inch long, some not so long, White, Hirudo; and not very Bread. I have feen Three forts of those, tho' not forts. much differing in Shape, Bigness or Colour, only thus; That sort from whence they take their Name, will sometimes extend its self Two or Three Inches in length as it moves, just as a Horse-leech doth, and sometimes broadways; the other cannot extend its self, er alter its. Shape. The Third fort is in all respects like the former, only it bath a Vent in one side: They are Generated in the Blind Gut. These Wherege.

Worms nerated.

Symptoms.

Worms introduce the same Symptoms as attend the Worm Latus, but are not so dangerous, neither do they trouble Children, unless they be Hereditary. I had a Patient, a Man about Forty, that was molested with Anasarca, a Dropsy so called, who voided Six and Twenty of these Worms. And a Young Lady just entring into a Consumption, who by taking my Powder evacuated Nine. and recovered. And as I was inform'd, a Young Man at Westminster, about Eight Years since died of them. And many such Examples you may find in this Book, tho they are look'd upon by some as Hyperbolical, others again by direful Experience confirm them. And it is doubtless a great piece of Vanity, not to believe that which is prejudicial to our Health, and instrumental to our Death, were it only probable, but the fatal consequence of Worms is manifested, not only by the Records of Ancient, and Neoteritk Authors, but in our Bills of Mortality you may see Worms in the Dead List, with other Diseases, the most of which Diseases, to speak the truth, are but Symptoms of Worms. For how many do we find killed by these Vermin, the cause of whose Death would never have been known, had they not been dishowelled for Embalming.

Now were all People that die to be opened, what a multitude in one Year should we find die of Worms; which would confirm the

matter in hand, open the Eyes of the World, and satisfie all.

The Manner and first forming of the Bagg of Worms.

The Bagg.

This Bagg or Skin being at first a Chaos-like Lump of Corrupt Viscid Matter, hath its Origination before the Worms, and it may be Nature might project it for a great Worm, which appears by its dilating of its self into so thin a Substance, but the Putrifection being too cold and humid, was not able to finish the whole Worm, so that what Vital Principal it retained, is attracted to a small compass in the middle, or some other part where the first Worm is animated, and as this Worm doth multiply, their Increase and Motion gradually opens and extends the Skin, and forms it into the Shape of a Bagg, or Bladder, as some call it, having small Strings or Veins which strengthen and assist in all its Dimensions; also a Vent, through which (I suppose) Nourishment is conveyed to the Worms, which sometimes are innumerable.

Those that will observe, may often see, in an Oak or a Willow Leaf, in the middle, or sides of it, a red rising or hard Knob, in which, if opened, they may find a small Worm: In the same manner is the beginning and first forming of the Bagg of Worms,

only they multiply, and that in the Leaf abides single.

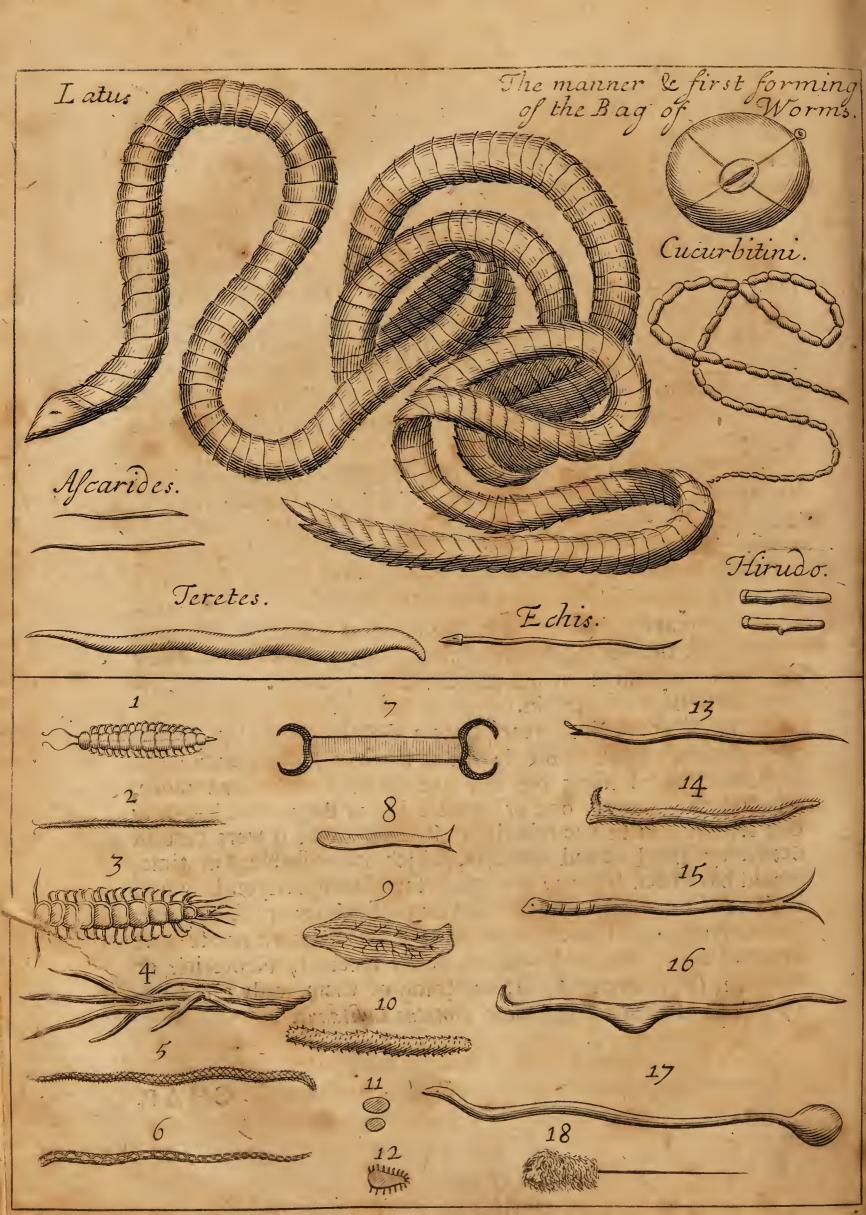
You may see in May and June, upon Trees, and on Boughs in Hedges, Hundreds of Worms enclosed and made up together in white Stuff, somewhat like unto that of a Spiders Web: I have seen them as big as ones Fist, which at the first are no larger than a Pea. These Worms, when grown almost innumerable, and come to their full Maturity, break through their Confinement, and prove destructive to their Habitations, disrobeing those Trees whereon they were bred and Nourished: And the very same Game is played by those Worms which affect Humane Bodies.

The Bag of Worms are generated, as well in the upper as lower Intrails, these Worms are usually of a dark brownish Colour, sharp at both Ends, in shape and bigness resembling a Barleycorn. They affect both Sexes, and all Ages except Infancy.

These Vermin will cause shortness of Breath, a dry Cough, a feavorish kind of a Heat over the whole Body, in many Somnolency or Sleepiness; others are Sick and uneasse at their Stomache all the time the Bag is filling, and must be very apt to receive any infectious Impression, which makes the Symptoms various that at-

tend these Bags of Vermin.

About Three or Four years fince a Gentlewoman, by taking my Powder, voided by Stool, one of these Bags of Worms: Six Months after, finding her self not well she took some more, which brought away one of these Skins or Bags, that had only one live Worm in the middle of it, and about it were certain Seeds, or small round Bubbles, which is probable, in time, would have been Worms: and many such Examples you may find in some of my former Books: But Bags of Worms are so common in this Age, that there is hardly any Body that hath not seen or heard of them; yet no Physician, either Ancient, Neoterick, or Modern, (as I have read) say any thing of them, only Dr. Ramfey tells us of such a thing from Amatus Lustanus.



CHAP. V.

Strange and various sorts of Worms destroy'd by my Powder.

HAT Worms are multifarious, is manifest enough, not only in many Bodies, but sometimes in one single Body,

we find Worms of several Species and Shapes.

Mrs. Hall at the Salmon and Ball in Long-Alley in More-fields, by taking my Powder voided Three Worms, Two of which are hard, shining, and scaly on their Backs, having Horns, and several Legs, and about the bigness of Beetles, but not so thick; the other is a small slender Worm, whitish, having Two Horns, and abundance of Feet, I have them by me still, the shapes or resemblance of which you may see marked. 1. 2. 3.

A young Gentleman of about Three and Twenty, being direfully molested with an Ague, for almost Two Years, and often feeling something stir within him, took some of my Powder; 4the Third Dose caused him to expel a strange sort of a Worm, of a kind of a woody hard Substance, and yet alive, being of a blackish Colour, and a monstrous Shape; after which his Ague

left him.

An ancient Gentleman of above Seventy, being tormented at certain times with a violent Pain in his Bowels, and much affected with Anorexia, loathing of Meat, by taking my Powders, voided by Stool Five Worms, each being about Seven Inches in length, flat, narrow, rough like a Seals-skin, and of an amber Colour; which were the unknown cause of his Grief.

A Ladies Daughter, about Six Years of Age, being much 6. molested with intollerable and unusual Pains at her Stomach, and Languishing under divers Disaffections of the Head; the Lady having been at great Charge and Trouble to obtain her Childs Health, but in vain, no Means taking effect, she gave her some of my Powder; at the Second Dose she evacuated upwards a Worm Four Inches long, it was red as Scarlet, and in Links like a fine Chain; after which the Symptoms vanish'd.

A Woman of about Thirty, Living at the Three Tobacco-pipes in Lickapon-street, was minerably macerated with Worms, and by 7. the efficacious Vertue of my Powders, voided some Hundreds

I. 2. 3.

of several Shapes and Magnitudes, some of which were very white slat, and about an Inch in length, having black Horns at each end, but soft. She laboured under many direful Symptoms; as Asthmatick Grievances, cold and faint Sweats, Pains in her Stomach, Back, and Bowels, and had such an inbecility in her Joints, that she was not able to go, but came first to me on

Horse-back, behind her Husband.

8. A young Gentlewoman not full Sixteen, for some Weeks together, was very disconsolate and pensive, contrary to her natural Disposition, and sometimes would be possess with strange Melancholy Passions, insomuch that she was watch'd, for fear she should make away with her self. They gave her my Powder Three Days successively; the last Dose expell'd Sixteen Worms, each being about an Inch long, of a yellowish Colour, stat round Heads, and their Tails resembling those of small Fish, after which those vain dolorous Thoughts lest her. I have some of the Worms by me now, as I have of most that I mention here.

Luce, had a most intollerable Pain in his Stomach, and a Time-faction in the Region of his Liver; for which he could have no Redress, till taking some of my Powder, he voided, by Stool, multitudes of Worms (flat, broad, and of a redish Colour, finely

veined with Black) which freed him of all his Pains.

Epilepsie, Falling-siekness, and several other disaffections of the Bead; also with Opthalmia, Inflammation of the Eyes, with a Dazling kind of a Shining therein, being advised to my Powder, voided Two Worms, after which those Symptoms lest her: The Worms were an Inch and a half long, of a scaley Substance, round at both Head and Tail, and sharp hard Feet, in shape something like to the Fins of small Fish.

fits for Ten or Twelve Days with Singultus, the Hicket, which is a violent and vehement motion of the Stomach, whereby it doth strive to expel such things as do rest in the Tunicles, and in the Body, and is caused by a fullness and redundancy of Moisture, as we may sometimes see in such as are full of Drink; the Child all this time was very positive that he felt something stir within him: They gave him some of my Powder, and he evacuated upward Seventeen Worms, small, roundish, and slat,

of a yellowish Colour, not much unlike flat Seeds, yet they were alive: The Distemper left him within half an hour after.

A Womans Child, about Two Years old, living in White-Fry- 12. ars; had been long fick and worn away to nothing but Skin and Bone, insomuch that the Woman dispaired of her Childs life) but by the bleffing of God, giving it some of my Powder, it voided by Stool a great many Worms, small, broad at the one end, and something sharp at the other, of a brownish Colour, and a great many small Legs on each side. And being freed of those Vermin

the Child soon recovered its Flesh.

A Lady near Sixty, living at Westminster, being much affected 13. with the Cholick, also Vapours, and other Disaffections of the Head, taking my Powder, which is a great Specifick against Wind and watery Humours; for which reason she took it, not imagining Worms to be the cause of her Grief. The Third Dose she expell'd four long slender white Worms, each having a Head like that of a Pike, with a Mouth open; they lived not long when exposed to the Air, and when Dead, soon turned to Water. The Lady hath not been fince troubled with any of the aforefaid Symptoms.

A Person of Quality, that was often molested with a Palpitati- 14. on at his Heart, and sometimes would have a Trembling over his whole Body, for which he had tried several Medicines in vain, (the Physicians not knowing the cause of his Grief) till taking my Powder, he evacuated a Worm all over hairy, like unto a Catterpiller, only it had no Feet, and had a Horn on the Head, which was hard knotty, like a Stags Horn, but very small, and in shape like a Cock's-spur: I have the Horn still, but the

Worm consumed.

A Young Gentlewoman that was much troubled with Morbus 15, Regius, the King's-Evil, also sudden and violent pains at her Stomach, for which she took my Powder, and finding Ease, she proceeded until she had taken six Doses; the last Dose she voided by Stool a Worm about seven Inches long, round, of a Dark Brown Colour, having Three Joints from the Head, and a forked Tail; fo the Pains left her.

A Girl of Ten Years of Age, molested with a Diabetes, invo-luntary Pissing, and withal a debility and inflamation in the Reins; by taking my Powder did evacuate by Urine some hundreds of small white Worms, no thicker than Hairs, and afterwards by

Stool a Worm full Eight Inches Long, Round, the Head or Nose turning up, with a kind of a Belly in the middle of it,

and of a Redish Colour.

17. A Woman of Quality being long tormented with Pain at her Stomach, and a short dry Cough, by taking my Powders, voided by Stool a Worm Sixteen Inches long, it was white and round, having a large round Bag at the Tail, else it was like that sort

we call Teretes; after which the Symptoms left her.

A Gentleman's Son in Prescot-street in Goodman's-fields, by taking of my Powder, voided strange Worms with round Heads, and short Necks or Bodies, for they had no other, from whence issued forth a Tail streight, smooth, and no thicker than a small Thread; they were of a dark brown Colour, their Heads in shape something resembling those of Lions, being shag'd or rough all all over, yet the Shag was not Hairy, but of a fleshy Substance; they lived Three days, and were like that mark'd 18, but their Tails and Necks were not so long. A Person living next Door to the aforesaid Gentleman, by taking of my Powder voided a great many Worms, and of several Shapes. And a Gentleman in Ally-street, in the same Fields, by taking of it, voided a Worm as thick as ones Finger, having two Heads, and all these in a Week or a Fortnights time.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Plague, shewing Worms to be the Natural Cause, &c.

HE Cause of the Pestilence is either Supernatural or Natural. Supernatural is when without the concurrence of Natural Causes, it is immediately sent from God, as a just Punishment for the Sins of Mankind; and this not only Christians and Jews, but even Heathens, Priests, Philosophers, Poets, and Physicians have acknowledged in their Writings.

It is also sometimes caused by Witches, though to some it may seem fabulous; yet it is related out of Hercules Saxonia, by that Wise and Learned Author Sennertus: I had (saith he) a strong Argument to confirm this thing; but because it did seem to ex-

ceed all Credulity, I did not dare to publish it: Namely, that in Poland and Germany the Plague is sometimes caused by certain Witches, when they are first Dead and Buried, and doth not Witches cease till the Corps be found and taken up; then it hath in the the Cause Mouth of it some pieces of its own Grave Clothes, or of some of the near adjacent Carcass (which it holds fast in the Teeth as if it Plague. near adjacent Carcass (which it holds fast in the Teeth, as if it were about to devour and eat them); then they cut off the Head of it, and set it on a Pole, and bury the Corps again, and then the Plague ceases. This, because it seem'd to pass my 7/nderstanding, I did not dare to write, but afterwards confirmed by manifold Testimonies; especially of the most Learned Dr. John Ursinus, I did not doubt to publish it, the said Ursinus having seen it with his own Eyes at Rzesna in Poland, in the Year of our Lord 1572.

Natural Causes proceed sometimes from Contagious Dead Natural Carcasses, as great Putrefactions in the Air, Vapour, Exhalati- causes. ons ascending from Standing Lakes, and Stinking Pools; also from Gross, Corrupt, Venomous Humours in the Body, and sometimes. from the Influence of Planets, Stars, and Comets; which last prognosticate Drought and Barrenness of the Earth, as well as Pestilence. Drought, because a Comet cannot be generated without great Heat, and much moisture is consumed in the burning of it. Barrenness, because the Fatness of the Earth is drawn up, whereof the Comet confisteth. Pestilence, for so much as this kind of Exhalation corrupeth the Air, the Atoms falling down infects

the Bodies of Men and Beasts.

Among others you may take these for Prognosticks of Pestilen- Prognosticks tial Years, when Roots, as Turnips, Parsnips, &c. are more lushi- sticks. ous than in other Years: Also when Insects, and such like Creatures as proceed from Putrefaction abound more than is usual, for this argues a great Putrefaction in the Air: Also when they appear monstrous, with Two Heads or Tails; and such as these the Lord Viscount St. Albans, in his Natural History, attests himself to have seen, Anno 1625. in which Year there was a great Mortality in London and other Parts, there dying 35418.

Symptoms of the Plague, it often begins with a Cold Shivering, Symptoms and followed with Warmth, increasing with violent Heat, it caused Pains and Giddiness in the Head, Dimnessin the Sight, and Gashly Countenance, Convulsions in the Nerves, a Stinking-Breath, a Hoarse Voice, a Sore Throat; it fills the Stomach with Worms, takes

away the Appetite, it causes Vomiting, Looseness and Bloody-Flux, Stiches in the Sides, and Pains in the Back, Fainty and Stinking Sweats, Spots, Botches, Sores and Carbuncles, weak Pulle, Sounding, and Faintness at the Heart, Lethargy, Phrensie and Madness, and in some, sudden Death, who feel none of these. Neither do these Symptoms happen to all alike, but differ and vary according to the several Constitutions of the Parties that are affected. And as in the time of great Infection all Diseases turn to the Plague, so the Plague discovers the Symptoms of all those Diseases whereof it had its Beginning and Original.

Neither is there any Disease so treacherous and deceitful, for sometimes when one may think the worst is past, Death is at hand, and when Death seems to be at hand, the Party sometimes

recovers beyond hope or expectation.

of Conta-

gion.

It is manifest enough, that there may be Putrefaction without on the cause Contagion, but there can be no Contagion without Putrefaction; for if in all Contagion there be an Induction, they do then seem to consist in a kind of Putresaction: and Reason also doth perswade as much, because there is no other Evaporation that seems more fit to the bringing in of Contagion, than that which consists, or is in Putrefaction. Thus if Contagion proceed from Putrefaction, it is easie to believe it can be no less than Invisible Worms, Effluviums, Atoms, or what you please to call them. We read in Holy Writ, that the Leprosie of the Jews (which Contagion falls short of that of the Plague) was so virulent, that it at through the very Walls, so that the People were necessitated to destroy their own Houses. Kircherns, a famous Man, living at Rome, writ a most Learn-

ed Piece in the Year 1658. the Subject of which was, That there was a sort of invisible Worms or Vermiculars, which were discovered in the last Plague at Naples, and at Rome, by the help of An Instru- a Microscope: And he saith, These Worms are so fine, that they infinuate themselves not only into Cloath, Ropes, and Linnen, but into other Bodies less porous, as Cork, Wood, Bone; yea, into ment so made and those which are least porous, and most compact, as Mettle, Mofitted with each end, as ney, &c. This he in another place tells us, they had daily experi-Glasses at the smallest ence of in the great Plague time, where no Money was received in thing will payment, but what was first well soaked and washed in Vinegar.

an so considerable a bigness, that the Frame and Composure of its Parts may be discovered.

Cardan saith, The great Plague that fell out in his time at Millain, which unpeopled that City; not only the Air being filled with them, but the very Dust of the Earth animated into such kind of Vermiculars.

Forestus relates, That at Beneventum in Italy there happened a very strange and great Mortality, which much troubled the AredWorms Physicians, not knowing the cause thereof, till they had opened found in one of the dead Bodies, in whose Brain they found a red Worms. the Brain.

Georgius Agricola writes, That in this time, a great Plague came by eating of Fruit, so that the Eaters dyed in a few Days The Plague after, which Fruit swarmed with multitudes of indiscernable caused by Worms, which were no more than the animated Corpuscles, or Particles, flowing from Contagious Carcasses, and fastning upon Trees and Plants, being carried through the Air: Put those indiscernable Vermiculars had been still hid from our Eyes, had it not been for that rare invention of the Microscope.

And that the Reader may more fully behold the admirable Power of Nature, what hath hitherto been faid, may be manifested by irrefragable Experiments in the following Chapter.

A POEM.

A S Buds unfolded in a Shower do yield, Their fragrant Atoms, and perfume the Field: So ripe Contagion, when its Flame goes out, Sends its pernicious Insects all about; Whose subtil Bodies range the Airy Skie, Invisible to every Mortal Eye: Nor do they any prejudice at all, But just where their Commission is to fall: Their Lawless Death admits of no Delay, The Pious, at their Prayers, be takes away. And Libertine, with his Atheistick Crew; The cunning, tricking, busie Gownman too. Luxurious Courts in dark Sepulchers bide Their gaudy Glory and Triumphant Pride. The Aged on their Crutches thither crawle, And Youth, like Blossoms, in their Beautie fall. The Paths all beaten to the Grave below, Such crowding's there, Men justle as they go;

Whilst their pale Souls in Troops do upward fly? And wander in the Maze of Destiny, Like Birds new fledg'd and frighted from their Nest They pry about, and know not where to rest, Till wearied, each a Circle doth comprise, And in that Orb take up their Paradise: Till Heaven's loud Trumpet doth the Summons blows That Souls must to their shatter'd Bodies go: Waen the prond World shall to its Chaos turn. And Time and Death their awful Scepters burn. Thus Man, of Nature's Clay, the only Pride, Moulded by Sacred Workmanship beside. By Worms is quite unravel'd and destroy'd: Till Heaven's appeas'd, and the Almighty's Hand, Foulds up the Book where Dead recorded stand. Or Winter's cold approach obstructs the Sun, Whose Rays the fainter Vapours wait upon. When Flowers withdraw their lovely smiles, and spread Their humble Limbs upon their Earthly Bed: And Nightingales, that sweetest Peals did ring, Have taken cold, grow hoarse, and cannot sing. These Atoms then their Tragedy do end, And up to warmer Regions do ascend. Or as some Think, Contagion grows so high, That by their own strong Poison here they die. Thus just is Fate, if those that undertake Our Deaths, lie buried in the Wounds they make.

C H A P. VII.

Experiments of the Microscope.

EXPERIMENT 1.

Ake a piece of Flesh, and expose it by Night to the Moisture of the Moon, till early the next Morning; then view it diligently with a Microscope, and you will find, that all the Putre-faction, contracted by the Moon, degenerated into innumerable Vermiculars, differing in bigness; but when you remove the Microscope.

croscope, you cannot discern any by the Eye alone, unless, perhaps some few be among them that are grown to a sensible Magnitude: You may try the same in Cheese, Milk, Vinegar, and the like Bodies, abounding with Putrefaction, yet think not 'tis to be done by any slight Microscope, but one made by a diligent and skilful Hand.

EXPERIMENT II.

If you take a Serpent, cut into small pieces, and putting it into Rain Water, expose it for some Days to the Sun, then bury it in the Earth for the space of a Day and a Night; and afterwards taking out the Parts, grown Haccid with Putrifaction, and examine them with a Microscope, you will see all that's putrified swarming with little springing Serpents; which Experiment may be performed in all kind of Serpents; and sometimes in dead putrified Serpents you will find some of them discernable by the Eye alone.

EXPERIMENT III.

Matthiolus Fuchsius, and many other Herbalists, declare, that Sage unwash'd is very hurtful to them that eat it: But I have discover'd the Cause, examining more curiously the Constitution of this Plant, by the help of a Microscope; at length I observ'd in those Leaves, which were more rough than the rest, that the whole Superfices was covered with somewhat like a Spiders Web, within which appeared Animals exceeding small, and which were perpetually at work therein, and certain round things, as it were Eggs, were spread upon the Superficies, which as it is doubtless a certain Breed or Spawn of that fort of petit Animals, so by their virulent humour they may do a Man a deal of Mischief; but wipe a Leaf with your Finger, or wash it, and they will disappear. From whence I collect the true Cause of the pernicious Quality of Sage that is not washed.

EXPERIMENT IV.

If with the Microscope you examine the Powder of any Rotten Wood, you will find a prodigious Number of Vermiculars, some armed with Horns, some set out as it were with Wings, and others not unlike those Worms that have many Feet, their Eyes also you may discern like black Points, and that they have a long D 2 Snout,

fnout, so that it appears, Almighty God hath manifested his own wonderful power, not only in the greatest Bodies in the World but in the Smallest, even in those Animals which are not to be discerned, by the Sharpest-Sight, having furnished every one of them with such Members, as without which they could neither move themselves, nor exercise any vital Actions. What a little Liver, little Stomach, little Heart, little Nerves and Gristles, must there go to the making of such invisible Corpuscles? The least Creature we can see without the help of Art, is a Mite, it resembling a little white Punctum, or Point, but view it with a Microscope, and it appears to us a rough bair y Creature like a Bear.

EXPERIMENT V.

Take a Glass-Vial half fill'd with Water, into which sprinkle some Dust of the Earth, which will presently sink to the bottom, and so exposing the Vial to the Sun, in Summer-time, for some Days, let it rest without shaking until the Water begin to putrifie, then observe the bottom of the Vial, and there will arise, out of the settling of the Water, or injected Dust, certain little round Bubbles, every one of which, in the following Days, will be animated into little Worms, which will strangely frisk and sport in the Water; and being once come to Maturity, at length they betake themselves to the top of the Water, and there being, in great numbers, transformed into winged Gnats, they committee themselves unto the Air, and become as troublesome to Men and Beasts in the Summer, especially by Night, as others use to be.

EXPERIMENT VI.

Doctor Hauptman, a German Physician, and Kircherus, give us an account of that terrible Disease the Purples, which frequently befalls Women within the Month, after Child-Delivery, and examining the matter with a Microscope, they found those petty Kermiculars spread upon the Superficies, in the rough part of the Skin, which is in that Disease; by which means you have here an infallible Experiment touching the Original of that most malignant Disease the Purples: Which is further confirmed by this, that after using all the Bezoadick, Diaphoreticks and Cordials, commonly so called, without any Success, they betook themselves to such Remedies as have the power to kill and mortise the putrid Seminaries of Worms, by mingling them with such Remedies as were proper in the case.

EXPERIMENT VII.

If with a Microscope, you do but view any old Sore, Botch, or Bubo, you will find it full of Worms. And every living Creature out of its own Putrefaction produceth some kind of Animals agreeable to its own Nature, and differing from all other, which I have found in several sorts of Herbs, and may be seen by Cornanimated into winged Animals. The Carcase of an Ox becomes animated into Bees; Horses generate Wasps and Scarabees; Man's rotten Carcase becomes a seminary of Worms: Nature is so solicitous about promoting the generation of things, that where-soever she finds a Disposition, that is, Heat with a due proportion of Moisture, there she immediately thrusts forth an Animal. I could here produce innumerable Instances from all sorts of living Things; but because these are enough for the proof of what I intend, I shall no longer insist on them.

CHAP. VIII.

Various causes of WORMS.

Supernatural Causes are from God and his Angels, the Devil and his Imps, Magicians, Conjurers, Witches, and Wizards.

Universal natural Causes, are from Heaven, Stars, Comets, and Planets; which some deny, who think the Stars were made only to adorn the Heavens, and Fools to gaze on.

Parents a Cause.

Air a Cause.

Meat a Cause.

Drink a Cause.

Plethora a Cause, which is a Redundancy of fulness of Blood and other Humours of the Body.

Too much Sleep a Canse. Perturbation a Cause. Over-watching a Cause.
Too much Rest a Cause.
Imagination a Cause.
Sorrow a Cause.
Anger a Cause.

Fear a Cause,

Cachochymia a Cause, which is an Excess of either Quantity or Quality of natural or preternatural excrementitious Humours.

Natural and Preternatural

Flegm a Cause.

A bad Nurse a Cause.

Choler a Cause.

Melancholly a Cause.

Serum a Cause, which is a waterish thin Humour, proceeding from the other Humours. Sublata Causa Tollitur effectus.

Too

To shew you how all these are Causes of Worms would be too prolix; but as Imagination should be a Cause, seems strange

to some, therefore I shall Treat on that.

What Ima- Imagination is that internal Sense which examines the several gination is. Species of the common Sense, whether of things Present or Abfent, Keeping and retaining them longer, and recalling them to mind again, or making new of its own, and is free when the rest of the Senses sleep; as appears by divers strange Conceptions in Dreams; and is seen in Night-walkers, who, whilst they are asleep, will yet walk up and down, and do their Work in 11.7 1 2 11 6

their Callings.

The Force of Imagination.

Imaginati-

on the

cause of

Worms.

The force of Imagination is seen by the marking the Child in the Mothers Womb. Marcellus Donatus tells us of one, that by looking on a Wound, brought forth a Child wounded accordingly. And how many Daily do we see that are marked with Cherries. Strawberries, &c. Nay, it many times causes Diseases and Death it self, as is often seen in the Plague, Small-pox, &c. And since it is manifest that the force of Imagination corrupts the Humours, it is not hard to believe but it may cause Worms, which are the

off-spring of Corruption.

How the Child in Womb becomes marhed.

Paraus, speaks of one who brought forth a Blackamoor, only by looking on fuch a Picture at fuch a time. If a Woman at the time of Conception, think of another Man absent, the Child will be like that Man, for the Species of the Object being fresh in the the Mothers Memory, and strong in the Fancie, are necessarily carried down together with the Spirits into the Seed; whence consequently, when the Sperm begins to separate, and distribute its self to the forming of the Embryon, and its several Parts the Spirits, which resolve into the Brain of the Child, and from hence finish all the outward Parts, do sometimes happen to fill certain places of the Childs Body with the Infection and Tincture of this Object, according to the Impression with which they were in the Mothers Fancy.

> I've read of one Sienois, a Gentleman, that imagined that if he piss'd he should drown the whole Town wherein he lived, nor did not for many Days; till his Physicians perceiving he would rather Die than Piss, they set sire on a little House near him, and told him, if he did not piss and quench it the Town would be

burnt; so he pissing, the vain Imagination left him.

CHAP. IX.

Of Supernatural Causes.

Have met with some Opposition, as to Supernatural Causes; but whether there be, or be not, Christians ought to believe it from the Testimony of St. Luke, Asts the 12th, and the 23d, And immediately the Angel of the Lord smote him, because he gave not

God Glory; and he was eaten of Worms, and gave up the Ghost.

Fourteen Years of Age, who was, as if she had been possessed of the Devil, and at sometimes would not be held by Three Men, (such were her strong Convulsive Passions) who evacuated by Vomit, Twenty sour Pound of Stuff, of all Colours, twice a Day, for Fourteen Days together; and afterwards, Balls of Hair, pieces of Wood, Pidgeons Dung, Parchment, Coals, &c. And after all this, Two pound of pure Blood, and then again Coals and Stones, &c. Strange Fits of Laughing, Weeping, and Extasies, and at length voided a live Worm by stool, like unto an Eel, of a Foot and a half long; which, he says, he not only saw, but selt: She bore this Worm (as if she had been with Child) nine Months it ingendred in the Colon.

been in Germany, whom he himself (he says) saw in Italy, that notwithstanding he had never been taught, when the Moon was in Combustion of the Sun, would speak the German Tongue most elegantly, being as one possess'd by the Devil; and yet was cured by a Physician, that administred only a Medicine, which expelled an infinite number of Worms, whereby he wholly lost

his German Tongue.

Remigius mentions a Youth, who being well, and only going to ease himself. suddenly gave a loud Screech, and therein sell down Dead, and so continued in spight of all Means, insomuch as his Parents had thoughts of his Burial; but being advised by one, wifer than the rest, perswaded to desist for Three Days at least; the Third Day, about the same Hour he was taken, came to himself again; but with intollerable and grievous Pains, &c. such Concussions and Contorsions of his Body, miserably Yelling,

Yelling, Howling, and exclaiming for Three Days together, without intermission; all that while neither eating nor drinking: Till at length he evacuated Eleven Worms of his own accord in Bed, of the length of a Man's middle Finger, with black Heads and innumerable Feet, he continued many Years in this sad Condition; yet worse at some times than others of the Moon.

Now whether what you have heard, have proceeded from

Natural or Supernatural Causes, censure as you please.

CHAP. X.

Signs of Worms, and Signs of Health: And Temperance in Eating and Drinking.

Nose, hollowness of the Eyes, unusual Desluxion of Spittle, grating of the Teeth when asleep; Dulness, Pains and Heavinese in the Head: A dry Cough, an itching in Ano, white and thick Urine; a universal Trembling over the whole Body, a shining about the Eyes, unquiet Sleep, often Starting, lost Appetite, unreasonable Appetite, dryness of the Tongue and Lips, extension and swelling of the Belly, gnawing and biting about the Stomach, frightful Dreams, extreme Thirst, the Body decayed and lean, Fits in Children, often Vomiting, stinking Breath.

Signs of Health. The Complexion fresh or clear, moderate Appetite, quiet Sleep, the Mind chearful, Excrement yellow, Urine well

coloured, the Body open, the Flesh firm, &c.

These are the Signs of Health, of which Temperance is the chief Pillar, and consists most in Meat, Drink, Sleep and Exercise, after which all prudent Parents ought to cast an Eye. But on the contrary, I have seen People force, or perswade, their Children to eat against Appetite; which as Dr. Ramsey says, is very pernicious; for if there be little or no Appetite, it is an infallible Sign, the Meat sormerly eaten, or the Crudities thereof, lies yet in the Stomach or in the Veins.

And to fast too long, is as injurious, for thereby the Stomach, is filled with abundance of Humours, which will not only endanger Worms, but divers other Evils, for empty Veins draw deepest

deepest,

deepest, and what they first receive, Good or Bad, that they mix with the Blood.

Therefore Children, by reason of their growing, ought to eat often, but not too much at a time, nor of many Dishes, for many Dishes breed many Diseases; and Distempers, with care, are easier prevented than cured. Yet we see many by over eating, wilfully murder themselves, dig their own Graves with their Teeth, and all to please that devouring Gut of theirs, which is the Fountain of all Diseases, it subverts and prevents the good Temperature of the Body, stifles the Senses and Wits, strangles Nature, being not able to digest the Meat throughly; whence ensue Crudities,

and the Ground and Seeds of many Diseases.

Yet it is impossible to prescribe an exact Rule, as to a Quantity, for all Ages, Sexes, and Constitutions, when we see, by Experience, that one and the same Man cannot live in Health with the same Food, that sufficeth for Quantity at another Time; that what will suffice in Summer, is too little in Winter. That what will satisfie one, and less than that, will surfeit another, should he eat as much; therefore it is not only an idle Conceit, but a Madness, since there is such variety in Mens Bodies, Strength, Constitution, Dispositions, and manner of Living; the Quantity of Food then ought to be proportioned by no other Rule but the Quality and Condition of the Stomach; and that Measure is exactly proportioned, we may conclude, which the Stomach hath so much power over, as perfectly to concoct or digest in the midst of any Imployment either of Body or Mind, and then the Body will be thereby more lightsome and refreshed.

Appetite, considering we have two Guests to entertain, the Body and the Soul, and that therefore we have a care that we destroy not the Power of the one, nor the Faculties of the other; for though the Belly have no Ears, yet it hath Intelligence to beg its

due, and Wisdom to discern when it hath enough.

The same may be said by too much Wine, that brave Heroick Elevator of our Spirits, which drags the Soul out of its solitary and inmost Room, adorning it with vigorous, cheerful, and aspiring Thoughts; yet soon is this great Work unravell'd by the dull, sluggish power of drowsie Sleep. And all are Metamorphosed, our Souls are the same they were, only they had been drest in various Figures.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Four Complections.

Melancholy, Cold and Dry.

A listere reserved, silent and envious too, not quickiy angry, but when angry do Like sullen Serpents keep their Venom long, And not part with it, till the Poison's strong. Vain Jealousie, and Superstition wait, On dismal Melancholy's gloomy Fate. Dark solitary Groves are his Delight, With Specters, Ghosts, and Dæmons of the Night. Merry but seldom, yet when merry, he Reigns Monarch of a boundless Liberty. And to his doleful Cloyster doth return, As murmuring Rivers to their Ocean run.

Cholerick, Hot and Dry.

Unconstant, boasting, liberal and bold,
Proud and audacious, not to be controul'd:
Quick of Invention, but in Judgment frail,
To keep your Counsel, let him not prevail.
For Secrets boult, where restless Passion grows,
And fly about in every Storm that blows.

Sanguine, Hot and Moist.

Courteous and Affable, is Sanguine's Sphere, Wherein he moves void of Domestick Care. On Mirths delightful Wings his Soul doth rise, Anger may grow and bloom, but quickly dies. With Toil and Trouble he ne're clogs Delight, But revels in the wanton Joys of Night. Courts Venus naked, through a Vail of Ide, And with warm Blushes turns the Vail aside. His Maiden Vices with unpractic'd Art, In her dissolving Arms sirst act their part. With artless Love he wins the Conqu'ring slame, And what he cannot act performs by Dream.

Flegmatick, Cold and Moist.

Pale lazy Flegmatick about doth go,
With Speeches dull, and all his motions flow:
Lull'd with foft Peace, his quiet Soul does hate
The bluft'ring noise of Business, and of State.
By dazling Beauties he ne're dreads his Fall,
Cupid to him's no Deity at all.

CHAP. XII.

Of Worms in Birds, Beasts, Fish, &c. And how destroyed.

Wish all People were so Considerate as to weigh the dangerous Consequence of Worms, because their Destructive Essects
are so cheap and easily prevented. And it is manifest, that there
are many Creatures, even by instinct of Nature, make to such
Remedies as are proper in the case: Deer feed on Serpents to kill Deer
their Worms, by which it is said they renew their Age. And
Ducks, Teal, &c. when troubled with Worms, make to the Sea.

Sea-Fish, when molested with Vermiculars, have their recourse Fish. to Carolina, (by some called Sea-feather) and a Sea Herb call'd

Kilps.

There is a small Fish in the River of Thames, &c. called a Fish made Bleak, in which sometimes you may find a Worm, much longer by a Worm than its felf, and these sort of Worms make them Mad, insomuch as they run upon the top of the Water, and often leap into Boats, which every Waterman sees almost Daily, in June and July: Yet in the height of their Madness they seek for a Remedy,

and by taking a Fly they kill their Worms.

Faulconers use the Dung of Sparrows to Kill Worms in their Hawks, and Pulvis Buso to kill them in their Feathers. But there is a small Worm which Faulconers call a Grub-Worm, which Hawks the Blank-Hawks are very subject to; they are Bred in the Guts and appear in her Mutes alive: Garlick and Wormwood kills them, but no Medicine will utterly Destroy them, by reason they are natural to them and do little harm; that Hawk is esteemed the Best that is most troubled with them. Alive in a Slight Faulcon

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the Worm is Red, in a Barbaric Faulcon, white; but Dead, white

from both.

When a Horse is troubled with Worms, he will rub his Belly with his hind Foot, be very Restless, tumble up and down, and be desirous to lie on his Back: He is cured by giving him in Milk Aloe Caballian, Pulvis Gentianæ & Sal. Tartari.

Whoever will give themselves the trouble of opening a Mad Dog, may find him full of Worms, (I have seen it in several) which makes me believe, as doubtless they are the only cause of their Madness: Being bred (as I conceive) by eating corrupt Meat, especially in the Dogg days. If the Worm lies in the Head, as sometimes it doth (it is a small black Worm) then there is no cure; if otherwise, Halter him about a Post, and with astrong pair of Gloves open his Mouth, and give him in a Drenching Horn of warm Water, Common Salt and Sulphur, and it is Ten to one but in a very little time he brings up the Worms, and is well.

Dogs when Mad, shun the Company of other Dogs, loose their Appetite, fear the Water, wander about, hang down their Tails, bark

boarfly, foam at the Mouth, and look angrily.

Worms on Plants are destroyed by the Fumes of Goats-claws, Sulpbur, Garlick, Galbanum, &c. Thus Man finds out Remedies to destroy them in Birds, Beasts, and on Plants, and shall he forget himself: This is severitie, a narrow and a fruitless Principle, upbraided by Neglect and Folly.

CHAP. XIII.

Some remarkable Passages as to Worms.

Woman above Sixty, the Wife of one Thomas Hatchman living at Highwoods in Essex, five Miles from Ingerstone, in the Year 1693. was strangely macerated with Insects in her Head: They appeared first like Lice, and did crawl out of the corners of her Eyes; and then like Ticks, Bugs, and Catterpillers, and came out of her Nose, Ears, and Mouth; and after like Bees, Wasps, Flies and Spiders, &c. and when they came from her did flie about the House: All being so like those which Nature yearly produceth, that they were not to be distinguished. She had a continual

Dogs.

Houses.

The cure.

Symptoms of Madness

Plants.

Insects of several forts in the Head.

continual Pain, a great Noise, and a Stoppage in her Head. And sometimes these Insects would lie so thick in her Nose, that her Maid pick'd them out with a Bodkin. She fent for some of my Powder, and took it, but found her Body clear of them. In April 93. I went down to see her, as many more did. I gave her an Errhine, which causing her to Sneese, brought away several, which I brought to Town with me. She believed the Cause to be Supernatural, therefore was negligent, disparing of Help: Tho' I believe otherwise, for I remember she told me, that Six Years before the appearing of these Insects, she fell from her Horse, and with the fall bruised her Head, since which time she had always been molested with a Pain, and a Noise in her Head. And I verily believe that those Infects were animated from Putrefaction attending that old Contusion.

Mr. Kaines of Kenington, for several Years, hath been strangely afflicted with Pains, Inflamations, and other Disaffections of the Worms,&c. Body: And by taking my Powder hath voided abundance of Worms, of strange Shapes and of several Colours, and as strange Wormatick Stuff, with other confused things, and pieces of Flints stones, &c. And if he leaves off taking but a little time, his Body swarms with them again, or others as wonderful to behold; likewise Fleas are Animated and come out of his Skin. But I take his Distemper to be Supernatural, and so do most People, his very

Eyes discover it so to be.

A Person living near to the Sea, and being very sick even to Death, as it was thought, had a great defire to walk to the Sea-fide, pell'd by and being led, he did so: When he came there, he told those sea-water. that were with him, that he longed to drink some Sea-water, which they refused to give him, supposing it would Kill him; but he told them, he was sure he should Die if he had it not; they gave him some in a Hat, of which he Drank a good Draught : and in less than a quarter of an Hour after, he voided by Stool a Worm several Yards in Length, of that fort we call Latus, after which he foon recovered.

Near Bogbar a City of the Zagathaian Tartars, is a River, which Water, to such as Drink of it, caused a Worm to breed in bred by the Leg; this Worm is white, long, and small; it raiseth a hard drinking of burning Swelling or Tumor; which puts the Person affected to Water. most intolerable Pain, and if the Worm be not killed, it proves. certainly Mortal. But they have there an easie way of killing it.

Strange

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I saw an English Gentleman that had been there, and drinking of the Water was molested with the said Worm. The truth of this

is also affirmed in History.

Worms that eat their own way into the World.

Mr. Stiles at the Lock and Key in West-Smithfield, within these fix Years, had two Worms which eat their own way into the World through his Bowels and Side, the least of them (as I take it) being Seven or Eight Foot long, which, if he had taken, (when he first found himself ill) such Medicines as have the Power to kill and mortify the putrid Seminary of Worms, he

might have been living still.

The Heart molested.

August 1694, a Surgeon living in Westminster, was sent for to the Opening and Embalming of a Gentlewoman, who had been dead at least Eight and forty Hours; when he had opened and dis-bowelled her, her Heart leaped upon the Table, as all the Spectators saw, at which the Surgeon struck his Instrument into it, opened it, and out of it took a Worm as long as a Mans little Finger, as thick as an Arrow; it had Two Heads, the one like

a Serpents; he kept it two Days alive.

The Worm call'd Helmintbocardia.

The 7th of October 1637. Dr. Edward May, found in the left Ventricle of the Heart of one Mr. John Pennant of St. Giles's, a young Man of 21 Years of Age, a Worm of about a span long, of the thickness of a Mans Finger, having a Red Head, of the shape and form of a Serpents; the Body thereof white, and the Skin splendent, as if it had been varnish'd; divided towards the Tail into Two Branches or Thighs, of a fleshy Colour, of the length of a Mans Finger, especially the Right Branch, which was something thicker than the Left, at the end of which Branches on each side, there streamed forth sive long Fibers, Strings, or Nerves, something longer than the Branches, but shorter than the Body of the Worm it self; these Fibers clapsed about his Heart, and the Worm was taken from it alive.

Dr. May hath writ a whole Book on this Worm, wherein he calls it a Monster. There you may see the direful Symptoms that attended, and the end of this poor Creature, neither he nor his Physicians knowing the Cause of his Death. Therefore, says the Learned Dr. Ramsey, I do advise all Men, Patients and Physicians, in every Distemper to suspect these Vermin, the Grand Devou-

rers and Destroyers of Mankind.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Cosmeticks Remedies for deformity of the Skin, &c.

For Spots in a Child's Skin.

IP a linnen Rag in White-Rose-water, and in Frosty Weather hang it out to Freese, and apply it to the place; in a few times doing it will take away the Spot.

For the same.

Take must ardseed and Chew it in your Mouth fasting, and put it on the Spot, and let it dry on, and repeat the same as you see occasion. I have known Fasting spittle alone take out Freckles by often using of it.

To take away black and blew Spots or Swellings that come with a Blow.

Bruise the Roots of Solomons-seal with the Oil of white Lilly-roots, and apply it; it will take them away in Two Nights; and if applied in time, will prevent a Blow for turning Black. Or you may use the Roots bruised alone.

To take out Frechtes.

Take the Leaves and Roots of Madder, bruise them, and apply them going to Bed; repeat the same for some Nights together; it is an admirable thing. Bulls, or Bucks Blood laid warm on the Face going to Bed, and in the Morning wash it off, effects the same, if often used. And I am apt to believe, that the Blood of any other living Creature may be as powerful, if laid on warm.

An admirable Water to whiten the Skin, &c.

Take the best Myrrh and Olibanum (in fine Powders) of each an Ounce, the Flowers of white Lillys two Handfuls, Juyce of Briony-Roots two Pound, Spirit of Wine one Pound, put all in a Glass close stopt, and set it in the Sun for Twenty Days or more, shaking it very well once every Day, and then Distil it in Glass, in Sand or Ashes. It is an excellent Cosmetick and whitens the Skin exceedingly, preserves it, prevents and takes out Wrinkles. You may preserve any dead Body many Years in this Water.

For a Red-face.

Take a Pottle of Smiths-water, Elder-leaves two Handfuls, or the middle green Rind, Sage a Handful, Allum sour Ounces, boil all together till it come to a Pint, and keep it for use; anoint the Face with it going to Bed, and in four or five times you will find the Effect. It will Cure St. Anthonies-Fire.

To cause a natural Red Colour in the Cheeks.

Take the dried Roots of Aron in Powder, and Cerus, of each a Dram, mix them, and with a little Rose-water make an Ointment; and when you go to Bed, with a hair Pencil lay some of it on your Checks, it will soon dry, in the Morning wash or rub it off. This in some will cause a lovely Red Colour. I know a beautiful Lady that lets it lie on only an Hour in the Morning while she is Dressing, and has a most delicate Colour all Day; in some it holds a Week or more, it takes as well with elderly as young People, and cleanseth the Skin where it lies. Aron is that which some call Cucko-pint, and Wake-Robin.

A Dentifrice as it was made for the Queen.

Take Orris Root, Mother of Pearl, Cuttle-bones, Pomistone, Ala-blaster, Coral, all in fine Powders, of each four Ounces, mix them and 'tis done. This is esteem'd by all the Court as an admirable thing to preserve, clean, and whiten the Teeth. If you would have it look white you must use white Coral, if red, red Coral, and put in eight Ounces.

Of Dentition, breeding of Teeth. Dentition is a violent Work of Nature, which Eruption many times causeth intolerable Pain, and Diseases not intended by Nature, and sometimes Death it self.

It hath been known, tho' very rare, that Infants have been born with Teeth, but for the most part they break out about the sixth and seventh Month, in some sooner, in others later. And when Teeth come flowly and blunt, they cut the Gums more difficultly, which doth cause great Pain, and sometimes grievous Symptoms. A continual Feaver, sower Vapours, Looseness, Dysenteries, Convulsione, and other Evils. In some a little Cough, by reason of a Defluxion in the Mouth.

The Cure is, in a cool Diet of the Nurse, and the Pap kept cool;

which much refreshes the Child.

Take

Take the Juice of Night-shade half an Ounce, Oil of Roses six Drams, unfalted Butter, washt in Lettice-water, three Drams, mix them, and with it anoint the Gums. The fat of a Hen, the Brains of a Hare, the Blood that drops from a Cocks Coinb, Honey, Oil of Almonds, are all good. Instruments of Silver, Crystal, Ivory, Coral, a Lobsters Claw, or any solid thing, which being presed by the Infants biting, makes the Teeth cut through the Gums the easier.

Or take a Henbane Root, and of it make a Necklace, (when it is dry it will be very light) put it about the Childs Neck when it is three Months old, or when you see occasion. This is the only thing yet known for that purpose. You may Buy them in the Town for five Shillings apiece. Or they are made thus, Take Henbane Roots in fine Powder, the Juice of Henbane Roots, in which Dissolve some Gum Arabick, and with it work the Powder into a Paste, whereof make Beads, string them and dry them.

If a Child be molested with Convulsion Fits, hang a Piony-Root

about the Childs Neck, and it will infallibly Cure.

I know these Remedies are lookt upon by some, as fabulous, yet let any one that is troubled with a Diabetes, that cannot hold their Water: Take alive Toad, and burn it in a new earthen Pot, and put the Powder of it into a silk Bag, and wear it about his or her Neck, and so long as it is worn, it seldom fails of curing the defect.

To make Hair grow.

Take the simple Water of Southornwood one Quart, Spittle of Wine one Pint, the best Honey two Pounds, the out Rinds of Forty Oranges cut thin from the White, put all in a Glass-Bottle, stop it close and set it in the Sun, or near a Fire, for three Weeks or more, shaking it very well once every Day, and then in a Glass-still draw it off. When you use it dip a Sponge in it tied to your Comb; it is an excellent thing to make bair grow, and prevents the falling of it, and wonderfully comforts and refreshes the Head, Brain, and all the Animal Spirits.

The best Powder for the Hair.

This is made of a fine Moss, like Lace, it runs along the Ground, and grows on Heaths and Barren places, and at the bottom of Shrubs and Bushes; it is only to be dried and powdered. You may perfume it by beating a little in a Mortar with Musk, Amber,

Roses

Roses, or what you please, and then mix that with the rest. Or else by putting into it some drops of Oil of Jessemin, Orange, &c. This Powder is of a light Ash Colour, but looks as well in the Hair, or better than the whitest. It is chiefly used by Persons of Quality, being sold for forty Shillings the Pound. It is very light, hurting neither the Head or Hair, as those made of starch do.

To take away Wens.

Take a good quantity of Snails and Boil them well in Water, and when the Water is cold take off the Fat with a linnen Cloth, and apply it to the Wen, and it will wast it in a short time, if

you often repeat the same.

Another. Take black Sope and mix it with the Powder of another land, and anoint the Wen with it, and keep a linnen Cloath to it and it will consume and wast it quite away. If you cannot get Black Sope take Barel Sope.

To Take away Warts.

Take yellow Oker, mix it with Water, and when you go to Bed anoint the Warts with it, let it dry, and put on a pair of Gloves, in the Morning wash it off; in a few times doing they will be gone.

Or, take a piece of fat Bacon, and rub the Warts very well with it, and then hang it in the Sun, and there let it dry: In a few

days the Warts will be consumed and gone for ever.

Or, take the Leaves of a Fig-Tree and rub the Warts with them, and afterwards bury them in the Ground, and they will be gone insensibly.

The Milk of Spurge, the Juice of Mint and Marigold Leaves,

any of these are effectual in taking away Warts.

The state of Eferta burn or a Scald. In and attended to

Take Aqua Calx (which is a Water made of Lime, you may have it at the Apothecaries) and Linfeed Oil, of each a like quantity, put them into a Glass Bottle that will hold three times as much, and shake it till it comes very thick, and cis done. This, by anointing will certainly cure any Burn or Scald. Or, take the Gum of Juniper, and dissolve it in Spirit of Wine, in a Bottle by a Fire, as they make Varnish. And this will also cure any Burn or Scald.

For a Tetter or Ring-worm.

Take one part of Plantane Water, and two parts of the Brine of Powder'd Beef, mix, Boil, and Clarifie them, and tis done. And will core by washing with it any Tetter, Ring-worm, or spreading Sore.

For the Itch. D. June 1993

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Take Oil of Bays, without Quick-filver, Powder of raw Brimstone, Oil of Amber, mix the Brimstone and Oil of Amber into the Body of an Ointment, and then mix that Ointment with the Oil of Bays, and use it warm at Night, going to Bed. But first purge. It will effect a Cure speedily, without Danger, and hath no ill Smell. The state of the state of the

Or take Oil of Amber and Balsam Peru, mix them and anoint with it. This cures and hath a fragrant Scent. N. The may falle my Powiders in a spoonthi or two of Boor

CHAP. XV.

Directions for the Taking of Pulvis Benedictus, &c.

and record her bus grinted retail give colored has at X I. A N Infant of Six Months old, so upwards to a Year, may How taken take half a Paper in the Morning; you may give it in a by Infants. spoonful of Breast-Milk, and let it take it two or three Mornings together; which with the same Quantity of Night Powder, taken at Night, may effect a Cure, not only as to Worms and vermiculous Matter, but in any other Grievance or Disease incident to their Age: tho? if you find they do require more, proceed and give it, only intermit a Day; for the Medicine is so safe you need not fear any Prejudice by it; and an Infant of Two or Three Months old may take the same.

II. From a Year or Two Years of Age, you may begin with half a Paper; if that give not two or three Stools, give the next Morn- Year to 2 . Mis mor O and hollad like ti had rears. ing a whole Paper.

III. From Two Years of Age to Four or Five, you may begin with a phole Paper. This went has the waste with the said has

IV. From Five or Six, and so to Ten, you may begin with a Paper and a half: while it is in the state of the second with

V. From Ten to Fifteen with two Papers.

VI. From Fifteen to Twenty with two Papers and a half, or we save three; if your Constitution be very strong and hard to work on, you may take four; but this is very rare.

VII. So great is the difference in Constitutions, that it is impossi- The diffeble to propose one Dose for all, tho' of an Age; when a Child of rence of Five or Six Years of Age will, and doth often take three Papers, and Constitution

shall have with it no more Stools than a Man that takes the same Quantity, therefore I do advise you to begin with a low Dose. The Dose till you know the strength of your Constitution, and keep to that Dose which gives you three or four Stools. to keep to.

How often raken.

VIII. You may take it three Mornings successively, and then intermit a Day, and so continue till the Cure be effected, which will be in a few Days. But for Men and Women, they may take it fix or seven Days without intermission; if the Wormatick Matter be so obstinate as to require it, and they have Strength to go through of which is a company of the state of the

In what taken.

1X. You may take my Powders in a spoonful or two of Beer, Ale, or Claret, in the Pulp of an Apple, or in a spoonful of any Syrup, for in Syrup it will mix the best, and in that Children do take it more willingly.

If the Child be Feaverish give it in the Syrup of Purssain, Plan-

tane, Violets, Succory, or Endive.

Whattaken after it.

X. It must be taken early in the Morning, and fast two or three Hours after it, then give warm Broth, or Water-gruel, this Liberty I give to Children by reason of their often craving for Victuals; but elder Persons must fast till Noon, and if they drink any thing in the working, let it be warm Purle, or Posset-drink made of Purle and the ment of one feet a finite in proper

Confinement in zaking it.

XI. Children, the Morning they take it, must keep the House, but if the Weather be fair and warm, after Dinner they may play abroad, or go to School. Elder Persons may go about their Occasions, provided they go warm, and keep their Feet dry.

XII. If the Dose taken do not work to answer your Expectathe Opperation, boil a little Senna in some Ale, and drink the Ale warm and it will haften the Operation.

sion. Of viewing the

To balten

XIII. Be sure you view the Child's Stools in the taking of it, and three or four Days after it has done taking, for sometimes

Worms come away dead at that distance of time.

The Versues of Pulvis Benedictus.

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XIV. This excellent Powder, which is more like a Miracle than a Medicine, is so gentle in its Operation, that it seldom makes the youngest Child Sick, unless the Stomach abound with Crudities It enriches and sweetens the whole Mass of Blood, carries offall Gross, Corrupt, Putrid Humours; creates a fresh and healthful Complexion in Such as are defective by any Wormatick Matter: And so pernicious are these Vermin, that there is hardly any Age, Sex, or Constitution, but are subject to them; nor part of us, but they do effect. For

For there are no Humours but may putrifie one time or other, which putrid Matter retaining a vital Principle, having a humid kind of Heat, apt for Generation, produceth Worms, which if not, Putrefaction hath certain Seminals, or Seeds within its felf, that are as pernicious as Worms can be, and cause the same Diseases as Worms actually existent. But this precious Powder destroys, not only Worms, but all manner of vermiculous Matter: For where no Worms appear, it effects a Cure, if taken in time; and in a word, is the only Specifick yet known.

It is a great Diuretick, cleaning the Reins of Slime, Sand, or

Gravel.

It expels Wind, and is a fovereign Medicine in the Cholick and Griping of the Guts.

It alays and carries off sower Vapours, which occasion many

Disaffections in the Head. 12 11 18 19 19 19

It opens all obstructions of the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins, and Bladder: Causes a good Appetite, and helps Indigestion.

In Rheumatisms, Ptisick, Asthma, or shortness of Breath, it

hath been found very successful.

Bones, tho' the Venom in that Disease is lodg'd in the Spinal Marrow, from whence it is called Rhachitis. It is a great Alexi-

pharmick, as in the Plague, and all Pestilential Diseases.

And I hope all ingenious Persons are satisfied, that, that Medicine which works upon such Humours, will almost reach any Distemper, if not too far gone, since Corruption and Putrefaction are the Fore-runners and Introducers of all Diseases: Therefore no better Physick can be taken, for all Ages, Sexes, and Constitutions, from the Womb to the Tomb.

My Tincture.

My Tincture is prepared of the same Ingredients that my Powder is made off; and its Vertue and Efficacy is the same, as well in other Diseases, as in Worms and Vermination; but it is something quicker in its Operation, and more easie to take.

A Child of a Year old may take Fifteen or Twenty Drops. From Two Years to Four, you may begin with Twenty Drops; and so encrease the Dose as you think fit. From Four to Seven or Eight, with Thirty or Forty; so upwards, with Forty, Fifty, Six-

tyn

ty, or more. A Man, or a Woman may take a spoonful, if they be strong and hard to work upon: Begin with a little, and increase the Dose as you see occasion. The O mage that to have

You may take it alone, or in a spoonful of warm Ale, Beer, or Wine. Take it early in the Morning, and observe the same Rule

and Method as in taking of the Powder.

An Ointment for

A little of this Tincture mixed with some of Pulvis Benedictus. makes an excellent Ointment, for the Expulsion of Worms; the the Worms. Stomach or Belly, or both (upon occasion) being anointed therewith in the Morning fasting, and at Night going to Bed.

which will an enioMy (Vegetable) Powder. In the state of

The state of the s

Is made all of English Herbs, and is not bitter, as Pulvis Benedictus is, yet it is as powerful, in all respects against Worms; Purges as well, and comes very near it in other Maladies. The Dose and the way of taking of it, is the same.

If the Worm Latus be very large and obstinate; that either, or both of these Powders should fail in the expelling of him; I have a Powder that I make for that particular Worm only, which will infallibly bring him away in Three or Four days time. and the and the state of the state of the and the state of the

The Use and Virtue of my Night-Powder.

and the control of th I. His Powder is to be taken at Night going to Bed, in a spoonful or two of Beer, Wine, or any liquid thing, if the Party be Feverish give it in Syrup of Violets. Take the same Quantity as you do of the Purging Powder, as well Children as danie ilorone Winter on profe elder Persons.

II. It hath no ill Tast, nor doth it Purge, unless by Urine; yet it is a powerful Enemy to Worms, and by taking this at Night you give the Vermin no rest. And if it were taken those Morn-

ings you omit Purging, it were the better.

III. It is an excellent Medicine in the Green-sickness; it sweetens and purifies the whole Mass of Blood, and is a mighty Specifick in all manner of Feavers, being a great diminisher of the Preternatural Heat; nay, it seldom, if ever, fails of Curing, if taken Night and Morning in Syrup of Violets. And taken with the purging Powder, as before directed, will reach most Diseases incident to Youth or old Age.

IV. And

IV. And whoever begins the taking of these Powders, I only desire they would be so wise and kind to themselves, as to go through with it, and not to leave off at the taking a Dose or two: Do but this and you will find the Effect answer your Expectation.

The Use and Virtue of My Aromatical Plaister.

His Plaister must be laid to the Stomach hot, the Point downwards, and bound on; let it remain Ten or Twelve Days, unless it be upon case of Life and Death, then you must have a fresh Plaister every Third Day.

II. It is a great Enemy to Worms in the Stomach, discharging the same of all cold, raw, waterish Humours, and gross corrupt

Flegm, which is apt for the Generation of Worms.

III. In Consumptions, its Effects has been often proved to the Satisfaction of many, applying a fresh Plaister once a Week. It gives the Stomach a true natural Heat, and is a great Comforter of the Vital Spirits. This Plaister will retain its Virtue at least Forty Years, and when left off, is a good Perfume to burn in your House.

PRICES.

Pulvis Benedictus,
My Vegetable Powder,
And Night Powder.

Two Shillings each Paper.

My Aromatical Plaister, And Tindure, the Bottle. Two Shillings and Six Pence each.

Each Paper of my Powder contains Nine Doses, Sealed with a Cheveron between three Crescents: Prepared by R. Clark, Chymist, Living at the Golden-Ball in Devonshire-street, a little without Bishops-gate: Where, in my Absence, is a Gentlewoman that will furnish you with any of the aforesaid Preparations.

FINIS.

ADVERTISEMENT.

loose, even in Old Age, and cures Sores and Cankers in the Mouth; ich Water being us'd with a Powder I have, makes black or yellow Teeth white as ever they were when young; which one Bottle, and one Paper of wder never fails of doing. It prevents Teeth from being loose, keeps in sound, kills Worms in em, and fixeth em firm and strong in the lets of the JAWS. The Bottle and Paper is 3 s. 6 d. have an Ointment that speedily cures any Scald or Scabby Head; it igs off all the Scabs in two Days time, be they never so thick. You may have an excellent Plaister, which gives present Ease, and cerily cures any Ach or Pain whatsoever, proceeding from either Cold, in, or old Contusion.

It is a Sovereign Thing, and Performs to Admiration.

